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**MARGINAL COLUMN**  
By NISSIM REJWAN

ANY assessment of Colonel Nasser's present political fortunes must rest on the fact that he is waging a war on two different fronts. On one he faces the West, a half-hearted and easily outmaneuvered combatant; but on the other, ultimately more crucial front, he has to deal with an increasingly alienated group of Arab rulers who are beginning to see through his high-sounding demagoguery and on whom the fate of his miserable performance in Sinai and Gaza last November, as not been lost. At the moment his triumph over the West may look complete, with the Suez Canal being now operated virtually on his own terms. However on the Arab front he is gradually being brought to account. King Saud's defection from the Egyptian camp has become final, and no amount of talk about "positive neutralism" can blur the fact that, other things being equal, last week's happenings in Jordan are but the prelude to that country's own desertion of Nasser. The speculation whether Dr. Khalidi, the pro-West Premier, is anti-West or pro-West is futile: no one in the Arab East cares about the West per se. It is the attitude to Colonel Nasser, the rulers of Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Jordan, the Lebanon and Arab North Africa are not motivated by ideological factors but by the realization that the disruptive influence of the Egyptian dictator is a danger to their regimes.

AND well may they think so. For Colonel Nasser's meddling with the internal affairs of other Arab countries has been one of the main features of his regime, and is the more alarming because it is a new and unprecedented phenomenon in recent Egyptian politics. Indeed, Egypt's adoption of the Arab nationalist cause is backed neither by historical evidence nor by geopolitical considerations. The course of Egyptian history in the last 100 years has been different from that of Arabia and the Fertile Crescent. Egyptian nationalism, though of the Egyptian standing, has been different from the movement known as Pan-Arabism, and remained a local affair. It was only in the second half of the last decade that Egyptian nationalism, and ultimately the Pan-Arab idea, began to feature in the utterances of Egyptian politicians, mainly to divert the attention of the populace from their grievances against a corrupt government, and as a result of the frustrations accompanying the A. F. I. O. struggle over the stabilization of relations between the two countries. Nasser's inordinate preoccupation with Arab nationalism is therefore only an attempt to establish his hegemony in his favourite "Arab homeland, extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Persian Gulf" for the Egyptian people, he once told the Egyptian people, "we shall all fight to the last drop of our blood."

THE methods through which Nasser sought to pursue this wild dream consisted of violent propaganda campaign accompanied by a series of subversive activities carried out by Egyptian agents and sympathizers in the various Arab countries. The record of his military attacks in these countries has been one of acts of incitement and violence, and those Arab rulers who tried to put up a resistance were intimidated by accusations of being the agents of imperialism, Zionism and we have seen Nasser, in this way, become a constant factor in the internal politics of every Arab country: when Hussein failed a Nasserist plot last week, Jordan security forces were reported by the B.B.C. to have distributed pictures of the young king "to hang in place of those of Abdul Nasser," and demagogues who called "Long live Hussein" followed it rather naturally with "Down with Nasser" — apparently dismissing Nabulsi and Nasser as very minor actors in the drama.

THIS is the extent of Nasser's infiltration of other Arab countries, and this is what makes Arab rulers turn away from Egypt. No ideological conflict is involved here: Arab nationalists are neither pro-Western nor pro-Communist. Having tasted the benefits of playing off one world bloc against the other — a practice for which they chose the nice name of "positive neutralism" — and having had direct experience of the worth of various Western pronouncements and pledges, it would indeed be less than fair to expect them to be about about such lofty considerations. There is a tendency to attribute the current anti-Nasser alignment in Arab ruling circles wholly to the Eisenhower Doctrine and Mr. James Richards' cheque book. Nasser's spokesmen talk of American "pressure." This is a fallacy: the experience of recent years has shown that when they put their mind to it, the Arabs can afford not to yield to pressure, any pressure.

Item: of the 11 countries which Mr. Richards has visited so far, it was the Yemen that gave him the cold shoulder; he was not even granted an audience of the Imam!

**Tito Castigates Soviet Try To Sow Discord**

BELGRADE, Saturday (UP). — President Tito warned Russia yesterday that Yugoslavia might "take certain steps" if Soviet-inspired attempts to "poison the relations between our national minorities and the rest of our people" continue. Marshal Tito did not say what "steps" he planned.

In a blunt indictment of Soviet policy towards Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito also charged in a speech to the Yugoslav People's Alliance that the Soviet leaders, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev and Premier Nikolai Bulganin, had acted "impudently and improperly" towards Yugoslavia.

He said the Soviet leaders spoke "in one way today and make a roundabout turn the other day."

Will Take Steps... "We must be angry... with their attempts to poison the relations between our national minorities and the rest of our people. We shall have to say this again in some form or other, formal way... we shall have to take certain steps."

Turning briefly to the Middle East, which he said was now the "centre of tension," he said that the situation there will not ease for a long time. Yugoslavia's role in the Middle East was to "act as a factor fighting for a peaceful and relaxed tension."

The Yugoslav outburst coincided with a "peace feeling" from Albania whose Premier today appealed for better relations between the two countries. "Stalinist tendencies still have root in the Soviet policy towards other countries," President Tito said. "They want to shift onto our shoulders the blame for some important matters... for Hungary, for example, they are devoid of even a particle of correctness. On the contrary, it was we who warned against the Stalinist tendencies of the Soviet policy in Hungary. We shall never yield on this point."

Acted Improperly... He said that when Khrushchev, Bulganin and other Soviet leaders visited Belgrade in 1955 to offer their apologies for Stalin's policy towards Yugoslavia, he told them that "Yugoslav people was deeply distrustful of them, and that it would take considerable time to patch up matters." "Unfortunately no patience was shown. They reacted impatiently and improperly."

The Soviet party theoretician, M. Suslov, even went as far as borrowing a term coined by the Western press to brand Yugoslavia's Communists as "National Communists." "There is no such thing as National Communism. We are Communists."

President Tito also said that certain articles in the state-controlled Yugoslav press had got the Government into trouble with other countries. It could not be permitted that "Yugoslav" newspapers should consider themselves above everything and thereby destroy the policy which "is initiated and approved by our people."

U.K. Entitled to Test A-Atoms, Zhukov Says, But Urges Ban

MOSCOW, Saturday (Reuters). — Defence Minister Georgi Zhukov said yesterday that Britain had as much right as the Soviet Union to carry out nuclear tests in the absence of an international agreement to end them.

**U.S. Stand on Akaba Shipping Unchanged**

NEW YORK, Saturday. — The U.S. has not changed its position on navigation in the Gulf of Akaba, Secretary of State Dulles told the Israeli Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, in the course of a 90-minute meeting yesterday.

Mr. T. Kollek, Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, participated in the discussion. It is understood that Mr. Eban voiced Israel's distress at the American Government's apparent willingness to allow Akaba to have its way on the Suez Canal issue. Mr. Dulles reportedly did not express opposition to Israel's handling of the arrival of the tanker Kora Hills at the port of Eilat.

Meanwhile, dispatches from Jerusalem report uneasiness at President Eisenhower's lumping together of navigation through the Canal and the Gulf of Akaba at his Wednesday press conference. Apparently the Israeli officials were uneasy that the President's impromptu reply was not carefully formulated.

The State Department was forced to explain yesterday exactly what the President meant when he said at the press conference that America would defend Jordan if attacked under the provisions of the Eisenhower Doctrine and the Tripartite Declaration.

Aramco Taxes... Mr. Eisenhower also failed to understand another question regarding Aramco's non-payment of American income tax. He said that it was impossible that the company should have made its profits here and not in the Middle East.

It is hoped that his aides have since briefed him on Aramco's successful tax dodge which has cost the Treasury almost \$1,000m. in recent years.

The Department reported yesterday that the mission to the Middle East of the President's special envoy, Mr. James Richards, had already produced impressive results in the countries visited. The statement omitted any mention of the three countries unfriendly to the Eisenhower Doctrine — Egypt, Syria and Jordan — which have so far not invited Mr. Richards.

Eight countries declared their opposition to international Communism. Afghanistan rejected the President's emissary cordially but without making a public declaration.

In the Yemen, Mr. Richards got nowhere. The State Department report says that the Yemen talks were inconclusive.

RICHARDS MISSION IN KHARTOUM... Mr. James Richards, President Eisenhower's envoy to the Middle East, arrived in Khartoum yesterday, according to the Arab News Agency.

Mr. Richards arrived from Ethiopia, where a joint communiqué issued in Addis Ababa, stated that the Ethiopian Government will give "cordial support" to the Eisenhower Doctrine. Eastern military assistance under the Doctrine will be in addition to other aid previously agreed upon, it was stated.

U.S. May Modify China Trade Ban

WASHINGTON, Saturday (Reuters). — The U.S. has informed 14 allied nations that "it is prepared to discuss certain modifications" in the embargo systems restricting trade with the Soviet bloc and China, a State Department spokesman announced today.

**First U.K. Ships Pass Suez Canal**

CAIRO, Saturday (Reuters). — The first two British ships to sail through the Suez Canal since its reopening made the trip yesterday, northbound from Suez to Port Said.

The ships were the 3,640-ton West Breeze and the 7,120-ton Poplar Hill, both bound for Europe from Hong Kong. They paid Canal tolls in Suez before leaving the Egyptian Canal authority's refinery.

James Phillips, an authoritative source in Washington, said yesterday that the first ships flying the American flag to enter the Canal since last year are expected to pass through the waterway next week.

News that two British freighters had passed through the Canal was prominently reported over radio and television and in newspapers in the U.S.

Shipowners were reported to have informed the State Department as a matter of routine that they intended to send ships through the Canal next week.

In New York, a spokesman for the President Lines confirmed that one of its ships would be ready to enter the Canal at Suez next Thursday. He added that Government agencies in Washington had been informed and that the line was observing all Government suggestions to reduce a protest on payment of the toll and make certain reservations.

State Department officials had hoped that the projected U.S. Egyptian negotiations in Cairo would persuade Abdul Nasser to modify his policy of full Egyptianization of the waterway. The said that these talks had made progress, notably on the question of compulsory arbitration of disputes arising between the users and the Canal Authority.

France Warns Egypt On Arbitrary Control

By MAURICE CARR... Jerusalem Post Correspondent PARIS, Saturday. — If Egypt insists on arbitrary control of the Suez Canal and imposes restrictions, such as the denial of passage to Israel shipping, an ominous situation in the Middle East, the Quai d'Orsay spokesman said today.

He added that France is willing to wait in order to permit the U.S. to exhaust every possibility of reaching a satisfactory arrangement through negotiation with Cairo. In the meantime, France will boycott the Canal, he said.

It is learned here that a French Senate Foreign Affairs Committee meeting in Paris will leave on April 29, Israel, the Lebanon and Turkey are on its itinerary.

Former French Air Chief Due in Israel

LILLE, Saturday (Reuters). — M. Louis Christiaens, former French Secretary of State for Air, will leave for Israel next week at the invitation of Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion and the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan.

**Jordan Army Chief, Khayari, Resigns on Arrival in Syria**

U.S. Sure Israel Won't Intervene

Post Diplomatic Correspondent... America is confident that Israel will continue her present policy of non-intervention in Jordanian affairs. This was stated in Tel Aviv on Friday by Mr. Edward B. Lawson, the U.S. Ambassador, during a one-hour talk with Mrs. Golda Meir, the Foreign Minister, according to Jerusalem political circles.

The meeting was arranged at Mrs. Lawson's request. (The talk was held before news had been received of the latest development in Jordan. It was believed on Friday that some measure of stability had been achieved in Jordan and Arab reports alleged that Israel might upset this stability.)

It is learned that Mrs. Meir reaffirmed Israel's position which she stated early this month. She said that Israel would continue her present policy as long as events in Jordan did not dictate otherwise. However, should affairs take a turn unfavourable to Israel, this country would reserve the right to act as it saw fit.

Most of the discussion, which lasted about 30 minutes, did not deal with Jordan but with the Middle East situation in general. Views were exchanged on all current problems, including the Suez Canal.

Persia Said Against Foreign Bases

TEHERAN, Saturday (UP). — The Persian Government has told Russia that it will not allow foreign powers to establish military bases in Persian territory. Mr. Vassily V. Kuznetsov, First Under-Secretary in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, told a press conference today.

On February 11 Russia sent a note to the three Western powers proposing the working out of basic principles for peace and security in the Middle East and non-interference in the domestic affairs of the countries in the area.

These principles, the note said, could be made the cornerstone of a joint declaration, the adoption of which would eliminate the possibility of dangerous unilateral steps by individual great powers with regard to Middle Eastern countries.

Mr. Kuznetsov said a Soviet team of experts would arrive in Teheran within the next few days to help plan hydroelectric power plants on the Persian-Soviet border.

He attacked "Anglo-American imperialists who are exploiting oil resources near Soviet borders and threatening Soviet security." He said that Persia's 1921 and 1927 treaties with the Soviet Union, whereby the latter claims the right to invade Persia if it feels Soviet security is threatened by a foreign power in Persia, are still in force, and still binding.

Jordan Legion Chief-of-Staff 'Not Enough of a Politician'

Post Political Correspondent TEL AVIV, Saturday. — When Nasser first came, (but) Khayari was elected for the post of Chief-of-Staff, a shrewd observer here remarked with a shrug of his shoulders: "He is too much of a soldier for that sort of job in Jordan."

**Nabulsi May Also Quit**

Major-General Ali Khayari, appointed Commander of the Arab Legion last Thursday, submitted his resignation by telephone from Damascus to Amman yesterday morning, thus re-kindling Jordan's crisis which had somewhat subsided earlier in the week.

At the same time, Amman reports said that the National Socialist might demand the resignation of their leader, Suleiman Nabulsi, from his post as foreign minister.

Gen. Khayari left Amman for Damascus on Friday on an official mission, the purpose of which was not stated. It was thought that his resignation was connected with an army investigating panel established on Friday to look into the circumstances of the death of Gen. Yusef Daud, Chief of Staff, Gen. Ali Abu Nawar, who was banished to Syria by the King.

The army board is looking into the case of more than 40 officers. These were said to include some who may be reinstated following their dismissal after the ousting last week of Gen. John Gubb, British commander of the Legion.

The Jordan press also reported yesterday that Major-General Mohammed Musallih, acting Commander of the Legion, an official communiqué stated. It added that the investigating panel would be under the supervision of Premier Hussein Khalidi and other Cabinet members. The communiqué appealed to Jordan citizens to remain calm and promised that there would be no change in Government policies.

News of Khayari's resignation came in the wake of reports of Israeli and Syrian troop concentrations on Jordan's north-east and northern borders respectively.

It was reported that Khayari, before leaving for Damascus, had left a sealed letter of resignation with his brother-in-law. He telephoned to the latter from Damascus early yesterday morning instructing him to hand the letter to Deputy Premier Said al Mufri, as Premier Khalidi was away for the weekend at a resort near Jericho.

Khalidi, in a statement over Ramallah Radio last night, said he had followed Khayari's instruction to implement the terms of the resignation made by the army investigating group. It was not reported what was recommended.

The continued flurry of political activity in Amman was interpreted as meaning that the internal fight has not ceased and that Nabulsi has not yet given up hope of turning the tables on his opponents.

New Crisis Seen... Nabulsi convened an urgent meeting with National Socialist leaders yesterday afternoon after he had conferred with Premier Khalidi. If he does resign, observers in Amman said, the gap between the pro-Egyptian and pro-Western factions in Jordan would grow, threatening a new and more serious crisis.

For the past few days the Government and Palace have been stressing the return to normalcy, and the latest development burst on Amman without warning.

The Cabinet is believed worried because a recent transfer of power, involving key posts throughout the army placed more and more physical power in the King's hands.

It was believed to be designed to prepare for a crackdown on political parties, on the activity of Communists and fellow travellers, and to allow the King eventually to receive the American aid mission, led by Mr. James Richards, without fear of violence.

Observers say the politicians also fear Jordan would be induced away from the federal union with Egypt and Syria towards Iraq (UP, Reuters, Ramallah Radio).

YAD CHAIM WEIZMANN, REHOVOT

Professor ISIDOR ISAAC RABI

Nobel Prize Laureate in Physics 1944; Chairman, General Advisory Committee, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, will deliver the fourth WEIZMANN MEMORIAL LECTURES

(in two parts) on "Applications of Molecular Beam Technique" on Wednesday, April 24, and Thursday, April 25, at 4:30 p.m. in the Michael and Anna Wix Auditorium of Yad Chaim Weizmann. Persons interested are cordially invited to attend.

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### Brazil Fights Petah Tikva To Draw After 2:1 Lead

**Jerusalem Post Bureau**  
TEL AVIV, Saturday. — The Brazilian soccer team, Recife, drew 2-2 with a Petah Tikva selected today in the first game of its visit here, played in the Jaffa Hapoel

stadium. At half time the score stood at 2-1 in Petan Tikva's favour.

Petan Tikva held the upper hand during the first half, but was unable to stand the pace as the Brailians rallied in the second. Playing to 10,000 fans, the home side, for the first half hour, gave their best with stylish and accurate football. They were

tora, Petah Tikva missed several opportunities.

The Tel Aviv Betar scored a lucky 2-1 National Cup win over Jerusalem Hapoel at the Y.M.C.A. stadium yesterday evening. A large crowd of over 5,000 spectators.

The Tel Avivians were disappointing, and but for the weakness of the Jerusalem defence, would not have emerged victors.

In the very first minute Elmaliah exploited a mistake of the Jerusalem defence for his team's first goal. A quart-

The Brazilians' superior physical fitness was plain in the second half when the home side appeared the worse for wear. The visitors were able to exploit their greater stamina by using a good ball control.

Best players for the Brazilians were outside right, Ferreira; outside left, Gal, and centre forward Gringo. Petah Tikva scored its first goal in the 14th minute as Shalom Nibari, passed from a well-placed cross from Steinhack. Eight minutes later, Kauffman scored after the ball rolled from the Brazilian defence.

salem goalie Arzi imperfectly cleared a shot, the ball going to Khloj who made no mistake. Hapoel fought back strongly and before the 15th interval Geyer reduced the arrears with a fine shot from 30 metres.

After the interval Hapoel held the lead for the time but weak finishing by the forwards robbed them of numerous chances. In the last minute Mashinski failed to

a shot by Steimach. Both goals were netted from close range.

The visitors scored their first goal in the 66th minute of play, when outside right Percinia netted from a corner kick. Nine minutes later, Geyer scored when centre forward Gringo broke through Petah Tikva's defences and slammed the ball in from 10 metres.

Before the play its second game against Haifa

HAIFA, Saturday. — In the National Football Cup semi-final, Maccabi Tel Aviv defeated Natanya 4:1. The match was uninspiring. Haifa being clearly superior, mainly in the second half. It was the Asher Almami, was the hero

**REACH FINALS**

In the Israel open tennis championship tournament, today's matches reached the finals of the men's singles by beating David As, 6-0, 6-2. Davidman will now play the winner of the other semifinal, David Avnatan and G. Dubitsky, scheduled for tomorrow. In the men's doubles, the finals were reached by A. Davidman and A. Avnatan, G. Dubitsky and David As. The former two today beat Sami and Petrosian of

**Basketball** 2. Jim, Hapoel 1; Haifa Hapoel 0, Kahanah Hapoel 1; Kirat Sabab 0, Herzliya Hapoel 3. Handara Hapoel 3. Handara Maccabi 2. Rehovot Maccabi 2. Nahariya Hapoel 1; Haifa Hapoel 4. Natanya Maccabi 1. Tira Hapoel 3. Kiryat Haim Hapoel 0. Be'er Sheva Hapoel 2. Bnei Herzel 9. Be'er Sheva Hapoel 8. Natanya Hapoel 1.

**YOUTH FOOTBALL LEAGUE:** Haina Hapoel 2-1, Ashdod Hapoel 1; Haifa Maccabi 4, Acre Hapoel 0.

**FRIENDLY GAME:** Haifa Maccabi Boys 1, Haifa Hapoel Boys 0.

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 lon Haeppel 38; Mishmar Ha-emek  
 Haeppel 41.  
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Sunday, April 15, 1957  
30 Nisan, 5717, 26 Ramadan, 1376

**THE** call by M. Pierre Gilbert, the French Ambassador, for Israel to work together with his country to establish an alternative route to the Suez Canal is more than timely in view of the latest developments. M. Gilbert wisely pointed out that such a route was in the interest not only of Israel but of all Europe which, so long as Suez remains the main artery for its oil supply, will always be subject to the blackmailing potential of Egypt.

The vulnerability of Europe to such blackmail has been considerably increased by events of the past few days, notably the practically total surrender of the U.S. to almost every one of Egypt's claims — a surrender which, so long as the State Department claims are still subject to discussion, are of very little importance, and even on these there is a good deal of doubt whether Nasser will yield. American and British ships, too, are presently passing through the Egyptian-owned former international waterway.

Naturally State Department officials are trying to play up the points outstanding and their hopes that Nasser, in the protracted negotiations still going on in Cairo, may modify his plan for full Egyptian control of the Canal. One of these proposals is the tightening of the arbitration proposals contained in Nasser's memorandum. Even if the Cairo dictator allows such a tightening on paper, there is no guarantee that this will mean any more than other undertakings he has entered into. It will certainly do nothing to ensure that his Canal will not represent a permanent threat to the nations of Europe. Similarly, the satisfaction inherent in the expectation that Egypt will accept an advisory board must be a very slender one. Nasser has a rough way with advisory boards, even high ranking boards appointed by the U.N.

In the same way the reservations and the protest under which canal dues are paid by American and British shipmasters — are meaningless.

The present constellation of events over Suez leaves little doubt that Israel's claim to freedom of passage through the Canal is not likely to retum much attention from the State Department or the British Foreign Office. The hesitation about bringing the matter of the Canal before the Security Council is only one indication of this. If the problem came up there it might raise some embarrassing questions for the U.N.

The most important consequence of this surrender over Suez, for that is what it is, is that the West has now completely divested itself of any remedy other than the use of force which the Americans seem to fear more than fear itself.

The situation today can therefore be summed up as follows. The U.S., in its search for an accommodation with Egypt has sold its allies up the Canal. She herself has no vital need for the use of Suez for her oil supplies. The oil lobby can hardly put another squeeze on European countries should Egypt's black-mail ever affect them; and Russia is in the happy position of having a satellite who can, at any time, bring into use a potent economic weapon against the West.

How sane in all this morass of selfish short-sightedness is the clear statement of the French envoy that for Europe's sake, as much as for Israel's, an alternative route to the Canal is essential.

## International Survey of Land Settlement I.L.O. Studies 'Hityashvut'

By DAVID KRIVINE,  
I.L.O. Correspondent in Israel

**A** PROPORTION of Israel's new settlers have left their villages over the last years and drifted to the towns. Just how bad is the problem compared with other countries?

All over the world there is a tendency for farmers to leave the land. Less well known is the fact that townsmen newly settled on the land have a far higher propensity still to give up the experiment. A distinguished I.L.O. official told the author of this article that he had formerly been in charge of a "Town to Country" scheme in his homeland.

Although candidates were chosen with a fine comb and only applicants with previous farming experience were considered, the proportion that abandoned their new village homes was over 90 per cent, and the scheme turned out to be a failure.

There is another category — those who leave to settle in a foreign country. A study published recently by the I.L.O. entitled "Some Human Factors in Land Settlement" gives a summary of the human difficulties encountered.

**Lack of Orientation**  
The first obstacle to successful settlement is lack of proper information about the project beforehand. Here is what happened to a group of German settlers in Chile in 1923-3:

The settlers, who were accustomed to the protection afforded by the German authorities in Germany, expected too much of the settlement authorities and entirely lacked resourcefulness and the pioneer spirit. They had expected to find a land of plenty where property could be achieved without much effort on their part and could not face up to the conditions of the new country.

In an Italian group nearby, with smaller holdings, worse soil, interior accommodation and poorer communications, only 10 per cent gave up. What was the reason? Partly because this settlement was administered by Italians, had its own school and church, and the settlers derived spiritual and practical help from a group of which they formed part.

Difficulties are not confined to persons who emigrate to backward countries. Human beings are very conservative. Many German families that spent four years of farming in France wished to return to Germany, because social conditions were different from those to which they were accustomed. "Similarly adaptation difficulties arising from social conditions have been one of the causes of failure for

nearly all German settlement projects in Mexico." When a German settlement in Brazil failed 30 years ago, the Deutsche Auslands-Institut declared that German co-operation settlements had never been successful.

Indeed not a few instances are found where settlement projects under favourable auspices failed because there were over-strict co-operative rules. The Swiss Emigrant Association as unsuited to group settlement altogether, owing to their independent character. Pakistanis found the co-operative rules too strict on a certain large-scale and richly subsidised resettlement scheme, so that these regulations had to be radically revised.

**Races Won't Mix**  
In Brazil, a large settlement area was arranged with a view to preventing the formation of compact ethnic communities. The various national groups — German, Hungarian, Italian, Russian, Spanish and Swedish — were thoroughly intermingled. Nevertheless, in the course of time, the settlers succeeded in forming ethnic islands by exchanging their holdings.

Many of the problems outlined above have affected Israeli settlers as well. More comprehensive still is the following sweeping generalization that would put practically all our new immigrant settlers out of court: In 1932 the British Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy, explaining financial losses that occurred over schemes for settling British families in Canada and Australia, stated:

"... schemes of this kind did not promote a sense of responsibility on the part of the settlers since the latter were not to be invested in a capital in the settlement and were aware that in the event of their failure to succeed in farming they could withdraw from the scheme without being held accountable by the Government."

Then there are climatic conditions, responsible for the failure of an Italian group in Brazil in 1950, an Austrian group in Peru before the war, and even Japanese settlers in Manchuria. In the Chaco province of Argentina, German settlers became acclimatized, but their children tended to abandon the settlements "because they were unable to endure the climate."

Now we come to the problem of settling down to agriculture in our life. Many successful cases are recorded. But it is not always so easy. A colony was founded in Brazil which included 75 European families. Of these, 53 per cent broke their settlement con-

tracts and 35 per cent left the settlement. Here is a breakdown according to occupational background:

Professionals, etc. that gave up 11 farmers 11 businessmen 25 4 professionals 25 5 civil servants 25

"However," the I.L.O. report observes bleakly, "the European families which did remain attained a reasonable degree of prosperity."

Plainly it is not easy to go on "hityashvut." The I.L.O. study makes frequent reference to the past experience of Israel which it regards as successful:

Various factors are said to have contributed to the success of urban workers as settlers in Israel, e.g. solidarity based on a common faith in Zionism, added determination to succeed in view of lack of opportunities in other branches of the economy, and thorough acquaintance with the land and its possibilities.

Under expert supervision, the U.S. President's latest pronouncements on Israel navigation and on enforcing the 1950 Tripartite Declaration in the event of an "Israel or Communist" attack only throw into bold relief the meaninglessness of the "moral promise" upon which Israel's foreign policy hoped to rely after the withdrawal.

Even if it does not go so far as the "Economist" (which recently claimed outright that Dulles was prepared to assist in Israel's destruction) in its appraisal of American aims in the Middle East, the paper continues that it cannot be so profoundly apprehensive of the policy. The acts of violence that have broken out along our borders accompanied by a renewed Arab diplomatic



By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

### Friday's Press

**Moral Promises Broken**

**THE** shattering of the relationship between the American people and the Jewish people, since the Sinal campaign, writes Hasef (World Mizrabi), is unfortunately connected with Washington's calculated indifference to the promises it made to Israel when it was anxious to have her pull out of Gaza and Sharm el-Sheikh.

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### Isreal Branded

President Eisenhower's statement that he will come to Jordan's aid, writes Al Hani (Mizrah), is designed to brand Israel as a potential aggressor and to enable us to see the situation without illusions and to alert world opinion to the danger. Our eyes should be open to the fact that the Republicans mean to make the most of their anti-Israelite stand in order to curtail the Eisenhower Doctrine.

Davar (Hastadrak) writes that the Arab rulers are in need of bloodshed once again to divert attention from the differences between themselves. The shots fired from Syrian positions, the penetration of today's units into the southern Judean hills, the double murder at Meidol and the mining of the Nir David tractor are all designed to open a safety valve so that the Arabs can vent their anger without blowing up the Arab regimes. And it is no accident that all that goes hand in hand with a chorus of threats and incitement.

**Hamodia** (World Aguda) suggests that perhaps the time has come for Israel to inform the Arabs that she will not be able to put up with the situation and will have to resort to suitable measures even if they do not tally with the policies of the U.S. or the U.N. Secretary-General.

The uncovering of a ring of secondary school seniors from well-to-do Tel Aviv families, who have confessed to a score of robberies, writes Ha'aretz (non-party) calls for a basic study of the cause of such cases.

Ha'aretz (General Zionist) publishes an article in which Mr. Ze'ev Shafar replies to an attack on the income tax collection system which appeared in its April 1 issue. The Commissioner's arguments are dealt with in the paper's leading article.

Herut takes up the recommendation of a group of Mafal theorists that the Herut Movement no longer be referred to as fascist by the socialists, but doubts whether the Mafal propagandists will see their way clear to accepting such sage advice.

### Local and Foreign

Of the local exhibitors I should like to mention the Kfar Galim school and some of the exhibitors from smallholders' little gardens. The commercial nurseries should be especially praised for their carnations and gladioli. There is an interesting show of aquarium plants, but I fear the fish steal the show there from the plants.

Foreign nurserymen too have shown over their products: Italy (lilies and tulips to rouse my envy); France (almost unbelievable carnations); England (hydrangeas); but what are these cut heads to the huge bushes standing before the tiniest cottage in Cloyville? Netherlands (roses).

The last booths show enlarged watercolour pictures of Israel pests, some truly horrible, and describe some remedies. There are also garden benches and flowerpots and basins of asbestos cement for sale, as well as fertilizers. At the entrance, a charming concert awaits you — a huge painted palette, the paints different-coloured posies. The open-air theatre is ready for music and ballet performances, and so are the strings of coloured lights. It should be quite lovely at night.

Among the almost 200 exhibitors probably the most interesting are the infiltrators now at a northern pri-

# Flowers GALORE

By PAULA ARNOLD

**W**HAT luck that the shavrut abated just in time so the living flowers in their open booths at the Mt. Carmel Flower Show, which opened on Thursday, did not suffer too much.

The setting is unrivalled, the lovely slopes of Gan Ha'even are dotted, not covered, with the open pavilions housing the exhibits, and everywhere the blue of the open sea rounds off the view.

The show itself is a modest one, appropriate to a small pioneer country. But the arrangement, especially of the cut flowers, is deplorable. The most wonderful sweet peas are stuck into bowls in thick bunches, so that their form is entirely lost. In fact, everything is somewhat stiff and regimented, not only the vases. Arranging flowers is an art which few command. It has to be learned and should be taught.

In the first shed, devoted to potted plants, there are real showpieces — Zinnias with hundreds and hundreds of blooms in beautiful shades, a few fine orchids, cyclamen of giant dimensions, a tiny delicate beauty that I have never seen before: Peperomia microphylla, and an exceptionally showy Begonia pendula.

We now come to the cut-flower booths of which there are many with some extraordinarily beautiful blooms, but as I said at the beginning, not enough is made of them.

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son who go in for gardening. It was a nice idea to include them.

Two pavilions are devoted to wildflowers, and the walls are covered with good water-colours. One series is by Mrs. Guttmann, careful and botanically correct, another by Mrs. Mitzger, appealing more to the aesthetic sense than the botanical. The black iris especially is most successful. I was pleased to find the name of a plant I had so far not been able to identify. This is a huge jarful of a three-metre high, not very beautiful object, grey and woolly, and it turns out to be Eremochrysa lacinata. Pleased to meet you.

Further on you come on a group of what they call "flats" in the theatre-house fronts with no house behind them. These show arrangements for window-boxes, creepers and the like. I found them too similar to be quite a scoop. The exhibition will be more original. The idea in itself for a flower-show is excellent.

**Greeting Cards**  
One booth is filled with postcards and cards showing real pressed wildflowers. This is a scheme initiated by the Keren Hayesod for schoolchildren who send these greetings to Jewish children abroad.

Cloyville is a little post-office preparing to send greetings from the flower show abroad, with a special franking mark promising to be of quite a scoop. The exhibition of stamps from all countries depicting flowers was not yet visible.

For me the most entrancing pavilions were the two showing flowering garden shrubs sent in by diverse government nurseries. Both in colour and form there are novelties. Among them the most astounding are two kinds of eucalyptus blooming pink (E. torquata) and lemon (E. pulverulenta), the latter with inch-long flowers, never before shown in Israel from the Rehovot Experimental Station.

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## Major Malcolm Hay

**MAJOR** Malcolm V. Hay of Seaton, probably the most remarkable of the surprisingly large number of Scottish Zionists, is now visiting this country for the third time.

His connection with the Jews starts, so Malcolm Hay likes to think, with his grandfather, a Scottish knight of the twelfth century, whose name resembles that of Rabbi Hay (Gaon of Pumbedita). Indeed, during Major Hay's first visit to Palestine in 1947, when the authorities ordered all British civilians to leave the country, he hid in Rehovot under the name of Rabbi Hay.

Major Hay came to Zionism late in life when, in the early 1940s, news of the wholesale butchery of European Jewry reached Britain. After a full day's voluntary work for the North East of Scotland Prisoner of War Appeal — whose chairman and moving spirit he was — he decided to visit himself Hebrew with the aid of The Book of Ruth and an old dictionary, and to lay the foundations for his book on anti-Semitism.

This book was published in America a few years ago under the name of "The Foot of Pride" — the pressure of Chastelend on the people of Israel in 1940 years. It is undoubtedly the most penetrating and scathing measure of Christian Europe to be published by a Roman Catholic historian. Its theme, well documented and only too persuasive, is that there is a Christian problem, not a Jewish one. The book was very well received in America, sponsored as it was by one of the leading publishing houses in England. It is practically unknown.

"The Foot of Pride" is not the first attempt by Malcolm Hay to rectify what he considers to be distortions of fact by historians and to exonerate those unjustly maligned in the past. Between the two wars he published three books dealing with Catholics in 17th century England and Scotland, vindicating particularly James II and VII and the Jesuits of his time. His latest book published last year, "Failure in the East," sheds a new light on Jesuit activity in China in the 17th century and after.

**War Record**  
In 1914 Malcolm Hay was severely wounded and left for dead by a German bullet. He was captured and spent some time in German prisoner-of-war hospitals. He was eventually exchanged by the Germans so that, as they gleefully told him, they might save themselves his burial expenses. Back in London, though partially paralyzed, he headed the cryptographic section of the War Office where some of the most brilliant dons successfully broke the codes of the enemy.

The game leg with which he is afflicted does not worry him unduly. He still plays golf and used to play tennis and ride a tricycle through the streets of Aberdeen. He has crossed the Sahara and travelled as far as the Falkland Islands. Last year he celebrated his 75th birthday. He is married to the former Mrs. Ivy Moncrieff Patterson, mother of Lorna Wingate, widow of the famous general.

The laird of Seaton is a much liked figure in Aberdeen. He is one of the principal Scottish officers of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and chairman of its large Aberdeen nursing home. For his scholarship and his Red Cross work during the War, he was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Aberdeen.

**GERSHON JARECKI**, remembered by Jerusalem lovers of chamber music, earned the critics' pronounced interest at a Beethoven recital he gave in Vienna recently.

**VAL BERG**, the French conductor, has performed Marc Lavry's "Israel Dances" 12 times over the Radio-diffusion de Paris.

**Jerusalem Chamber Music Society** — Musicians Association of Jerusalem  
**NINTH CONCERT**  
Saturday, April 27, 1957, at 8.30 p.m. at Beit Hillel, 4 Rehov Balfour, Jerusalem.  
**Works for Two Pianofortes**  
Bracha Eden  
Alexander Wolkowsky Duo Pianists  
in works by J. S. Bach, Brahms, Schubert, Chopin and Khachaturian.  
A limited number of tickets available at the Bema Ha'Avodah Music Shop, Zion Square, and Mrs. Sapir's, 3 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Jerusalem.

## MUSICAL DIARY

**Harpichord recital by Cesare Valabrega** (Roth Street, 30 Rehov Balfour, April 18). Italian and French Music of the 17th and 18th centuries.

**UNDER** the auspices of the Jerusalem Dante Alighieri Society, Professor Valabrega, the Naples conservatoire director, gave a lecture in which he traced the development of harpichord music from its early beginnings, undifferentiated in style from organ or clavichord, to the 18th-century Domenico Scarlatti. The lecturer illustrated his spirited explanations with well-chosen examples ranging from Frescobaldi, Pasquini and others to Scarlatti.

The second part of the programme gave glimpses of French music of the same period, showing the embellishments which at times overgrew the melodic elements, and love for more embellishing Fragonard and Watteau.

The lecturer played the pieces with gusto and devotion, but the lack of a proper instrument was felt more than ever and the substitution

of a grand piano (and not a very good one at that) for the harpichord made the guests' task of showing the particular characteristics of the clavichord not a very enviable one. Still, he succeeded in giving the audience an interesting evening of old music and won the appreciation of his listeners.

**ABROAD**  
**GEORGE SINGER**'s successful two concerts in Istanbul were followed by a programme of Czech works with the Symphony Orchestra of the NDR which he conducted in Hamburg, receiving good reviews. In Bern he scored great acclaim with a performance of "Carmen" which he directed at the Stadttheater. Last week he conducted a programme of works by Ben Haim, Avolom, Boskovich and Tel (with Lola Granetman as soloist) over the Third Programme of Radio Vienna.

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